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cretion of the Proprietor,) until arrears are paid.

POETRY.

TO A FAVORITE HORSE, LADY JANE.

BY MR. OSGOOD.

Oh! saw ye'er creature so quently, so fine,
As this dainty, aerial darling of mine?
With a toss of her mane, that is glossy as jet,
With a dance and a prance and a frolic curvet,
She is off! She is stepping superbly away!
Her dark, speaking eye full of pride and of play,
Oh! she spurns the dull earth with a graceful
disdain.

My fearless, my peerless, my loved Lady Jane!
Thy silken ears lifted when danger is nigh,
How kindles the night in her resolute eye!
Now stately she paces, as if to the sound
Of a proud, martial melody playing around,
Now pauses at once, 'mid a light caracole,
To turn her mild glance on me beaming with soul:
Now fleet as a fairy, she speeds o'er the plain,
My darling, my treasure, my own Lady Jane!

Give her rein! let her go! Like a shaft from the
bow,

Like a bird on the wing, she is speeding, I throw—
Light of heart, lithe of limb, with a spirit all fire,
Yet swayed and subdued by my illdest desire—
Though daring, yet docile, and sportive but true
Her nature's the noblest that ever I knew,
How she flings back her head, in her dainty
disdain!

My beauty! my graceful, my gay Lady Jane!

RECIPTS.

BEEF, PRESSED.—Salt a piece of the
thin part of the flank, the tops of the ribs,
or a piece of the brisket, with salt and salt-
petre for five days. Boil until very tender,
then place between two boards, with a heavy
weight upon the top one, and let it remain
until cold. Serve as it is, and garnish with
parsley.

ORANGEADE.—Squeeze out the juice of
an orange, pour boiling water on a little of
the peel, and cover it close. Boil water
and sugar to a thin syrup, and skim it.—
When all are cold, mix the juice, the infu-
sion, and the syrup, with as much more
water as will make a rich drink. Strain
through a jelly-bag, and ice.

NEWCASTLE PUDDING.—Butter a basin
or mould, stick it all round with sultanas
or dried cherries, then put in a slice of
bread crumb sliced in milk, and over that
layers of thin bread crumb buttered, until
three parts filled; fill up with custard, and
boil for an hour and a half.

VANILLA CHARLOTTE.—Butter a plain
mould, split some sponge biscuit and pack
them close, the brown outside; pour vanil-
la cream into the centre, then set in a cool
place all night, and turn out when requir'd.

HARK YE, GIRLS.—It is high time that
somebody told you a little plain truth. You
have been watched for a long time—a cer-
tain class of you—and it is plain enough
you are trying to cheat somebody. You in-
tend to sell chaff for wheat; and there is
danger that some of the foolish "gudcons"
will be sadly taken in.

It may not be your fault that you belong
to the "one idea party"—that the single
idea of getting a husband is the only one
that engrosses much of your time or atten-
tion.

But it is your fault that you pursue
this idea in the wrong direction. Your
venerable first mother of Eden memory,
was called a "help" for man, and you are
looking for a man to help you; to help you
live in the half idle and half silly way which
you have commenced. Men who are worth
having, want women for wives. A bundle
of gewgaws, bound with a string of flats
and quavers, sprinkled with cologne, and
set in a carmine saucer,—this is no help for
a man who expects to raise a family of boys
and girls on variable bread and meat. The
piano and worsted work are well enough in
their places; and so are ribbons, frills and
lancets, but you can't make a dinner of the
former, nor a bed blanket of the latter.—

And, awful as the idea may seem to you,
both dinner and bed blanket are necessary to
domestic enjoyment. Life has its realities
as well as its fancies; but you make it all a
matter of decoration—remembering the bed-
stead. Suppose a young man of good
sense, and of course good prospects, to be
looking for a wife, what chance have you to
be chosen? You may cap him or trap
him, or catch him, but how much better to
make it an object for him to catch you?

Render yourselves worth catching, and you
will need no shrewd mothers, or managing
brothers to help you find a market.

Waterville Mail.

The purest and tenderest love is some-
times lavished on us at a time when we do
not appreciate it. It is only in life, when
we see the love of our parents for their chil-
dren, that we begin to reflect that we are
actually loved ourselves.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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Number 4,614.

SELECTED TALE.

Adventures of Lewis Wetzel.

Among the heroes of border warfare,
Lewis Wetzel holds no inferior station.—
Inured to hardships while yet in boyhood,
and familiar with all the varieties of forest
adventure, from that of hunting the beaver
and bear, to that of the wily Indian, he be-
came one of the most celebrated marksmen
of the day. His form was erect, and of
that height best adapted to activity—being
very muscular and possessed of great bodily
strength. From constant exercise he
could without fatigue bear prolonged and
violent exertion, especially that of running
and walking; and he had, by practice, ac-
quired the art of loading his rifle when run-
ning at full speed through the forest, and
wheeling on the instant, he could discharge
it with unerring aim, at the distance of
eighty or a hundred yards, into a mark not
larger than a dollar. This art he has been
known to practice more than once upon his
savage foes with fatal success.

A marksman of superior skill was in
those days estimated by the other borderers
much in the same way that a knight tem-
plar, or a knight of the cross, who excelled
in the tournament or the charge, was valued
by his contemporaries in the days of chivalry.
Challenges of skill often took place;
and marksmen, who lived at the distance of
fifty miles or more from each other, fre-
quently met by appointment to try the ac-
curacy of their aim on bets of considerable
amount. Wetzel's fame had spread far and
wide, as the most expert and unerring shot
of the day. It chanced that a young man,
a few years younger than himself, who lived
on Dankard's Creek, a tributary of the
Monongahela river, which waters one of
the earliest settlements of that region, heard
of his fame and as he was also an expert
woodsman, and a first rate shot, the best in
his settlement, he became very desirous of
an opportunity for a trial of skill. So great
was his desire that he one day shouldered
his rifle, and whistling his faithful dog to
his side, started for the neighborhood of
Wetzel, who at that time lived on Wheeling
creek.

When about half way on his journey, a
fine buck sprang up just before him. He
leveled his gun with his usual precision,
but the deer, though badly wounded, did
not fall dead in his tracks. His faithful dog
soon seized him, and brought him to the
ground, but while in the act of doing this,
another dog sprang from the forest upon
the same deer, and his master making his
appearance at the same time from behind a
tree, with a loud voice claimed the prop-
erty, because he had been wounded by his
shot, and seized by his dog. It so happen-
ed that they both fired at once at this deer
—a thing which may very easily happen
where two active men are hunting upon the
same ground, although one may fire at the
distance of fifty yards, and the other one at
one hundred. The dogs felt the same spir-
it of rivalry, and quitting the deer which
was already dead, fell to worrying and
tearing each other. In separating the dogs,
the strange hunter happened to strike that
of the young man. The old adage, "Strike
my dog, strike me," arose in full force, and
without further ceremony, except a few
hearty curses, he fell upon the hunter and
hurled him to the ground. This was no
sooner done than he found himself turned,
and under his stronger and more powerful
antagonist.

Discovering he was no match at this
play, the young man appealed to the trial
by rifles, saying it was too much like dogs
for men and hunters to fight in this way.—
The stranger assented to the trial, but told
his antagonist that before he put it fairly to
the test, he had better witness what he was
able to do with the rifle—saying he was as
much his superior, he thought, with that
weapon, as he was in bodily strength. He
bade him place a mark the size of a shilling
on the side of a huge poplar that stood be-
side them, from which he would start with
his rifle unloaded, and running a hundred
yards at full speed, he would load it as he
ran, and wheeling would discharge it in-
stantly into the centre of the mark. The
feat was no sooner proposed than perform-
ed; the ball entered the centre of the di-
minutive target. Astonished at his activity
and skill, his antagonist instantly in-
quired his name. "Lewis Wetzel, at your
service," answered the stranger. The
young man seized him by the hand, with
all the ardor of youthful admiration, and at
once acknowledged his own inferiority.—
So charmed was he with Wetzel's frank-
ness, skill and fine personal appearance,
that he insisted upon his returning with him
to the settlement on Dankard's creek, that

he might exhibit his talents to his own fam-
ily, and to the hardy backwoodmen, his
neighbors.

Nothing loth to see such an exhibition,
and pleased with the energy of his new ac-
quaintance, Wetzel consented to accompa-
ny him, shortening the way with their mu-
tual tales of hunting excursions, and haz-
ardous contests with the common enemies
of their country. Among other things, Wet-
zel stated his manner of distinguishing the
footsteps of a white man from those of an
Indian, although covered with moccasins,
and intermixed with the tracks of savages.
He had acquired this tact from closely ex-
amining the manner of placing the feet;
the Indian stepping with his feet in parallel
lines, and first bringing the toe to the ground,
while the white man almost invariably places
his feet at an angle with the line of
march. An opportunity they little expect-
ed soon gave room to put his skill to the
trial. On reaching the young man's home,
which they did that day, they found the
dwelling a smoking ruin, and all the fam-
ily lying murdered and scalped except a
young woman who had been brought up in
the family, and to whom the young man was
ardently attached. She had been taken away
alive, as was ascertained by examining the
trail of the savages. Wetzel discovered
that the party consisted of three Indians and
a renegade white man, a fact not uncom-
mon in those early days, when for crime or
the love of revenge, the white outlaw fled
to the savages, and was adopted, on trial,
into their tribe.

As it was past the middle of the day, the
nearest assistance still at some considerable
distance, and as there were only four to
contend with, they decided on instant pur-
suit. As the deed had very recently been
done they hoped to overtake them in their
camp that night, and perhaps before they
could cross the Ohio river, to which the
Indians always retreated after a success-
ful incursion, considering themselves in a
manner safe when they had crossed to its
right bank, at that time occupied wholly
by the Indian tribes.

Ardent and unwearyed was the pursuit
by the youthful huntsmen; the one excited
to recover his lost mistress, the other to as-
sist his new friend, and to take revenge for
the slaughter of his countrymen—slaughter
and revenge being the daily business of the
borderer at this portentous period. Wetzel
followed the trail with the unerring sagaci-
ty of the bloodhound; and just at dusk
traced the fugitives to a noted war path,
nearly opposite the mouth of the Captina
creek, emptying into the Ohio, which, much
to their disappointment, they found the In-
dians had crossed by forming a raft of logs
and brush, their usual manner when at a
distance from their villages.

By examining carefully the appearance
of the opposite shore they soon discovered
the fire of an Indian camp in a hollow way,
a few rods from the river. Lest the noise
of constructing a raft should alarm the In-
dians, and give notice of the pursuit, the
two hardy adventurers determined to swim
the stream a few rods below. This they
easily accomplished, being both of them
excellent swimmers; fastening their clothes
and ammunition in a bundle on the top of
their heads, with their rifles resting on their
left hip, they reached the opposite shore in
safety. After carefully examining their
arms, and putting every article of attack or
defence in its proper place, they crawled to
a position which gave them a fair view of
their enemies, who thinking themselves
safe from pursuit, were carelessly reposing
around the fire, thoughtless of the fate that
awaited them. They instantly discovered
the young woman, apparently unhurt, but
making such moaning and lamentation,
while the white man was trying to pacify
and console her with the promise of kind
usage, and an adoption with the tribe.—
The young man, hardly able to restrain his
rage, was for firing and rushing instantly
upon them. Wetzel, more cautious, told
him to wait till daylight, when they could
make the attack with a better chance of
success, and of also killing the whole party;
but if they attacked in the dark a part would
certainly escape.

As soon as daylight dawned, the Indians
arose and prepared to depart. The young
man selecting the white renegade, and
Wetzel the Indian, they both fired at the
same time, each killing his man. The
young man rushing forward knife in hand,
to relieve the young woman, while Wetzel
reloaded his gun and pushed in pursuit of
the two surviving Indians, who had taken
to the wood, until they could ascertain the
number of their enemies. Wetzel, as soon
as he saw that he was discovered discharged
his rifle at random in order to draw them

from their covert. Hearing the report, and
finding themselves unhurt, the Indians rush-
ed upon him before he could again reload.
This was as he wished. Taking to his
heels Wetzel loaded as he ran, and sudden-
ly wheeling about, discharged his rifle
through the body of his nearest, but unsus-
pecting enemy.

The remaining Indian, seeing the fate of
his companion, and that his enemy's rifle
was unloaded, rushed forward with all his
energy, the prospect of prompt revenge
being fairly before him. Wetzel led him
on, dodging from tree to tree, until his rifle
was again ready, when suddenly turning,
he shot his remaining enemy, who fell dead
at his feet. After taking their scalps, Wet-
zel and his friend, with their rescued cap-
tive, returned in safety to the settlement.

Like honest Joshua Flecheart, after the
peace of 1795, Wetzel pushed for the fron-
tiers of the Mississippi, where he could
trap the beaver, hunt the buffalo and the
deer, and occasionally shoot an Indian, the
object of his mortal hatred. He finally died,
as he had lived, a free man of the forest.

Marriage in California.

If it is said the Californians are born on
horseback, it may be said they are married
on horseback. The day the marriage con-
tract is agreed on between the parties, the
bridegroom's first care is to buy or borrow
the best horse to be found in his vicinity.
At the same time he has to get, by one of
these means, a silver mounted bridle, and
a saddle with embroidered housings. This
saddle must have, also, at its stern, a bridal
pillion, with broad aprons flowing down the
flanks of the horse. These aprons are also
embroidered with silk of different colors,
and with gold and silver thread. Around
the margin runs a string of little steel plates
alternated with slight pendants of the same
metal. Those, as the horse moves, jingle
like a thousand mimic bells.

The bride, also, comes in for her share
of these nuptial preparations. The bride-
groom must present her with at least six
entire changes of raiment; nor forget,
through any sentiment of delicacy, even
the chemise. Such an oversight might frus-
trate all his hopes, as it would be con-
strued into a personal indifference—the
last kind of indifference which a California
lady will forgive. He therefore hunts this
article with as much solicitude as the Peri
the gift that was to unlock Paradise.—
Having found six which are neither too
full nor too slender, he packs them in rose
leaves which seem to flutter like his own
heart, and sends them to the lady as his
last bridal present. She might naturally
expect him to come next.

The wedding day having arrived, the
two fine horses, procured for the occasion,
are led to the door, saddled, bridled and
pillioned. The bridegroom takes up be-
fore him the god-mother, and the god-father
the bride, and then they gallop away to the
Church. The priest, in his richest robes,
receives them at the altar, where they
kneel, partake of the sacrament, and are
married. This over, they start on their
return—but now the gentlemen change
partners. The bridegroom, still on the
pillion, takes up before him his bride.—
With his right arm he steadies her on the
saddle, and in his left hand holds the reins.
They return to the house of the parents of
the bride, where they are generally received
with a discharge of musketry. Two per-
sons, stationed at some convenient place,
now rush out and seize him by the legs,
and, before he has time to dismount, de-
prive him of his spurs, which he is obliged
to redeem with a bottle of brandy.

The married couple then enter the
house, where the near relatives are all
waiting in tears to receive them. They
kneel down before the parents of the lady,
and crave a blessing, which is bestowed
with patriarchal solemnity. On rising, the
bridegroom makes a signal for the guests
to come in, and another for the guitar and
harp to strike up. Then commences the
dancing, which continues often for three
days, with only brief intervals for refresh-
ment, but none for slumber; the wedded
pair must be on their feet; their dilemma
furnishes food for good humored gibes and
merriment. Thus commences life in Cali-
fornia. The stream, it is to be hoped, is
much smoother than its fount.

A NAMELESS FRENCH author truly says,
"The modest deportment of those who are
truly wise, when contrasted with the assum-
ing air of the ignorant, may be compared
to the different appearances of wheat,
which, while its ear is empty, holds up its
head proudly, but, as soon as it is filled
with grain, bends modestly down, and with-
draws from observation."

Neighbor Wilkin's Hint.

A man having purchased a worn out
farm, and invested all his money in his
real estate, tried hard by his labor to make
it produce a crop. After a laborious sum-
mers work, he signally failed. His crops
of corn, oats and buckwheat, were scarcely
worth harvesting. Winter came on and
with it discouragement and despondency.—
He met his neighbor, and in the language
of scripture, said, "What shall I do?"—
His neighbor in reply, in true Yankee style,
answered this question by asking another.
"Neighbor Wilkins have you ever kept a
fired man on your farm?" "Always."—
"How can you gain the greatest amount of
labor in a season from his efforts?" "In
the first place give him a plentiful supply
of food, for a full stomach for a laborer is a
jewel; next, begin the day early, and keep
steady at it." "You have answered truly;
manage your farm as you do your hired
man. Feed it with nourishment for vegeta-
tion; feed it full and keep it fed. Clear
out the barn yard; dig up the muck from
the swamps; sow on all the ashes you can
get; cart sand from the drainage of the
streets. When you begin a field feed it;
feed it full, and keep it fed. Then go to
the next lot, and feed it in the same style.
Such fields recollect the kindness of the
owner, and they pay him for it more than
fifty fold. Then plough and dig and the
reward is sure." Neighbor Wilkins open'd
his eyes in astonishment at his own igno-
rance, and said, "I see! I see! A feeble,
starved man cannot work much. A poor
starved field cannot bear much." Common
sense might have taught him, but it had
not. Thousands, like him, 'scratch gravel'
for naught else all their days.

Neighbor Wilkins saw where he missed
it. The next year he planted four acres
of corn, after he had coated the field with
all the fertilizing material he could gather
during one short winter. He told me that
"he had scraped all creation." November
told a true story. Two hundred and sixty
bushels of corn made him laugh. His wife
made puddings without grumbling, and his
children ate with pleasure. Thus friend
Wilkins went from field to field, and fed it
as he went. In its turn it fed him, his fam-
ily, his cattle. His barren farm became
productive, his naked fields became clothed
with herbage. He became rich. Peace
dwelt in his household, plenty filled his
granaries, and fortune smiled on him.

Are you an unfortunate farmer cursed
with poor land and stunted crops? Look
at Mr. Wilkins, and in the language of the
Bible, 'go thou and do likewise.'

Dollar Newspaper.

A PARISIAN QUACK.—At the Theatre of
the Varieties there is an actress, one of the
best in Paris, who has the misfortune to be
exceedingly, deplorably thin—we might al-
most say, scrawney. A few months ago
she heard of a doctor who it was said, had
succeeded in manufacturing a mineral wa-
ter which had the power of making people
grow fat. She went to him in haste.—
"Doctor," said she, "what must I do to get
fat?" "Take my waters." And I shall
get fat?" "Immediately." The thin ac-
tress plunged into the doctor's baths and
drank the water early and late. Three
months passed away, but she grew no fatter.
At last she called the doctor and said:—
"Doctor, I don't grow fat." "Wait a little
while," replied the doctor. "Will it be
long?" "Fifteen days at the farthest.—
You see that big fat woman walking in the
garden? When she first came here she
was perhaps thinner than you." "What!
I may hope." "Fifteen days at most," said
the doctor. Two more months passed; the
actress grew thinner and thinner. One
day as she was taking her warm mineral
bath, she heard a dispute going on in the
bathing room next to her own. "Decided-
ly, doctor," said the big fat woman above
introduced—"decidedly doctor, I don't
get a bit thinner." "Have patience, Mad-
ame," said the doctor, "you see that very
thin lady who sometimes walks in the gar-
den?" "Yes." "Well she is an actress
from the Varieties, whose excessive fat
forced her to absent herself from the stage;
she came to me, you see the result. Before
fifteen days I promise you shall be thinner
than she is."

At these words the thin actress rose from
her warm bath, dressed herself, and with a
heart divided by grief and indignation, si-
lently left the house, hoping, however, to
keep her misfortune a secret, but in Paris
a secret is an impossibility, and somehow
or other the story got out.

DEAN SWIFT said the reason of so many
unhappy marriages was "because young lad-
ies spent more time in making nests than
cages."

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER, 1850.	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	MOON sets
23 SATURDAY,	5 7 53	10 50	12 45	
24 SUNDAY,	5 9 51	11 52	1 47	
25 MONDAY,	6 10 50	12 53	2 48	
26 TUESDAY, Oct.	6 11 48	1 54	3 49	
27 WEDNESDAY,	6 12 47	2 55	4 50	
28 THURSDAY,	6 13 46	3 56	5 51	
29 FRIDAY,	6 14 45	4 57	6 52	

New Moon fifth day, 10th h. 12 m. morning.

The Newspaper Press.

He who does not subscribe for a news-
paper in this country for any reason except
absolute poverty, is unworthy the name and
privileges of a freeman. It is mainly
through the press that our liberties and the
blessings of good government have been ob-
tained and preserved. Where the people
rule they must have knowledge. They
must know the course and the progress of
public affairs. They must be made ac-
quainted with the character of public men,
in order to determine whom to invest with
the responsibilities and honors of office.—
The press, through its weekly or daily is-
sues, is the great medium through which
this information is conveyed. In no other
way can the public mind be kept enlight-
ened as to the true interests of society and
the best means of promoting them. He,
then, who does not contribute in some de-
gree, according to his ability, to sustain a
well conducted newspaper, manifests an
ungrateful spirit and a thoughtless disre-
gard of his obligations as a member of the
great community of freemen. He with-
holds from the republic the aid of its best
friend and protector. He opposes the pro-
gress of knowledge and improvement, and
becomes the abetter of ignorance and vice.
He takes from the cause of liberty its firm-
est support, and gives his influence on the
side of despotism and oppression. Had the
press not been sustained by our forefathers,
and had it not aroused the people to a prop-
er understanding of their just rights and
a determined zeal in maintaining them, the
great struggle for independence would have
gone against us, and the dark banner of
despotism would have waved in triumph
over all our fair land. The good govern-
ment, the prosperous condition, and the
flattering prospects we now enjoy as a peo-
ple, are the proud achievements and the
splendid triumphs of a free press. Who, in
view of these benefits increasing in value
with the rapid growth of the country, would
wish to deprive us of this important means
of our stability and glory? But the influ-
ence of the press is seen not alone in the
direction and control of the public affairs
of the nation. It has a marked and last-
ing effect on the character and condition
of individuals. The newspaper, in suc-
cessive numbers visiting the families and
the places of business in each city and
town is a comprehensive history of the
world's affairs. It is ever fresh and in-
teresting from its novelty and the great
variety of its details, and to the great ma-
jority almost the only history they read
with attention and care. The newspaper
has a great advantage over books in com-
municating knowledge to the masses of
men. It is read in a short time, and com-
ing at intervals affords some grateful re-
lief from the toils and cares of life, while
it ministers to the mind that wisdom and
knowledge which are its nourishment and
support. It gives to the young and inex-
perienced the instruction and counsel of
the wise and the good who have been the
most distinguished for the benefits they
have conferred on the world. It furnishes
every needful warning and caution, and
every lawful incentive to a virtuous life.—
Whoever is in the habit of reading even
one well-conducted paper from week to
week, will accumulate insensibly an ac-
curate knowledge of passing events and
practical affairs, that will stimulate and
strengthen his mind, and enable him to act
with prudence and discretion in every sit-
uation in which he may be placed. Many
now occupying the highest stations of
honor and profit in the country, received
their first impetus, and no small share of
their qualifications, from the habitual read-
ing of a newspaper. Who would begrudge
the money or the time for a paper, when
such results may be obtained? Who would
not rather give increased support to the
newspaper press, and do all in his power to
extend its influence over the land. In
what other way can the rapidly increasing
millions on our shore receive the informa-
tion they need in order to discharge aright
their duties in public or in private life.

TRUTH is always consistent with itself,
and needs nothing to help it out; it is
always near at hand, and sits upon our lips,
and is ready to drop out before we are
aware; whereas, a lie is troublesome, and
sets a man's invention on the rack, and
one trick needs a great many more to
make it good.

It is a fearful, if a delightful thing, to
look on the face of a new born infant, and
feel that sorrow must mark those innocent
lineaments. Well has it been said, that
"to be born is more awful than to die!"

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamers PHILADELPHIA and OHIO, having arrived at New York from Chagres, bringing California dates to the 15th of August, brought down by the steamer Carolina, from San Francisco. The steamers bring \$1,329,000 in gold dust and about 400 passengers.

By far the most important intelligence by the arrival is the serious conflict at Sacramento City between the squatters or settlers, and the citizen holders of property under the Sutter titles. There is reason to believe that the dispute has led, not only to the loss of lives, but to the destruction of the city by fire. It seems from the accounts in the California papers that large tracts of ground, covering the city and vicinity of Sacramento, are held by grants from Capt. Sutter, who claims under his New Helvetia, Spanish grant. The settlers hold, that Capt. Sutter's grant does not cover this territory; that it belongs to the government. They have moved on and erected buildings; a suit for forcible entry and detainer is brought against them and is decided in the plaintiff's favor; and next a writ of restitution issued; the officer attempts to execute it, is met by a body of armed squatters, who resist him. This occurred on Saturday, August 10th. Prior to this date an appeal to the County Court had been made by the attorneys for the settlers, but the right of Appeal denied. Exasperation of course was the effect upon the party seeking redress in the highest court. Meetings were held and resolutions passed to resist the law. Nothing was done more by legal process from Saturday until the 14th, when some six or eight persons were arrested for rebellion or resisting the officers and the process of the Court, and two, in default of bail, were incarcerated in the Prison brig. It was the attempt to rescue these prisoners which precipitated the affray below described.

The papers proceed to say that the next outbreak commenced on Wednesday, August 14th, when an armed body of about sixty squatters were proceeding to the prison ship to release two of their party who were confined on board. They were confronted by Mayor Bigelow and members of the corporation. The account says—"An affray soon commenced, and the city was aroused to arms. Mayor Bigelow was shot in three places, and died in fifteen minutes after. J. W. Woodland, City Assessor, was shot dead, and several citizens were killed and wounded. Dr. Robinson and a man named Melhoney, two leaders of the squatters, were shot dead, as were several others of the party. The squatter force soon swelled, from the sixty first engaged in the affray to a body of armed men, numbering between seven and eight hundred. The keepers of gaming houses and sporting men generally sided with the real estate owners or citizens proper. A tremendous force was fast accumulating. Lieutenant Governor McDonald repaired to the city as soon as he heard of the affray, and proclaimed martial law.

The difficulties which have existed at the southern mines, between the Americans and foreigners, and which have resulted in no little bloodshed, have finally subsided, and peace is again restored. In consequence of these outbreaks and murders, large parties of foreigners had left the country, and thus deprived the State of the benefit of Foreign Miners' Tax. However, we are glad to be able to state that a reaction has taken place, and that henceforth there is every appearance of quietness.

With the exception of one failure, somewhat extensive at Sacramento, nothing has occurred to shake the confidence of the public in our leading business men.

Great fatality is still anticipated among the rear trains of the overland emigrants, and movements have been in progress to give them succor.

The water courses in the Great Basin have been higher this summer than for years past, which has caused much suffering.

The miners will undoubtedly take out more gold this season than ever before, in the same length of time, and of course all kinds of business will be correspondingly affected.

The mining operations are progressing with zeal and energy, and are yielding a good return for labor and investment.—Heretofore the surface of the gold region only has been gone over; but lately the miners are resorting to the use of machinery, and the depth of the earth and the mountains are being made to yield their quota of treasures.

Companies are branching out in every direction, and going to work systematically and with energy. Where operations have progressed far enough to test the working, success has generally crowned their efforts.

The Sonora Herald has the following in relation to southern mines. The dry season has now so far advanced that Stanislaus and the Tuolumne are in good working condition, and both those rivers are already yielding a moderate quantity of gold, and as the water continues to fall, the exertions of the miners will meet with a richer reward. There are at least from 8,000 to 10,000 on the bars of the river in this county.

Mr. William Strong had arrived at Sacramento from the Yuba river, with \$42,000 the results of his mining operations.

Three Chilians, at Jamestown, took out \$15,000 in a fortnight.

Tom Hyer having ridden several times into certain houses on the Plaza, Chief Justice Morse ordered him to be arrested on the evening of August 14th, which was done by the Deputy Sheriff. His friends threatened to rescue him, but the prison was strongly guarded. Hyer had behaved well, and after his arrest he made but little resistance.

Bull fights have been introduced at San Francisco, and a large Amphitheatre erected.

The United States transport, Monterey, Capt. McManus, arrived at San Francisco Aug. 10, from New York having on board a detachment of U. S. Artillery, under command of Lieut. A. R. Eddy. The old mission house, six miles from San Diego, is being prepared for their reception.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The American steamer PACIFIC, arrived at New York on Saturday last, having left Liverpool Wednesday the 11th inst., thus making the passage in 10 days and 5 hours, eighteen hours quicker than any British steamer ever made the run from Liverpool to New York. Her news is four days later.

ENGLAND.—General Haynau has left England. He was last heard of at Aix-la-Chapelle, having been treated with silent contempt on his passage through Belgium. On his escape from the rough treatment of the draymen, his garments were rudely repaired by his interpreter; and some friend having lent him a hat, he beat a hasty retreat to a police gallery lying in waiting for him, and sneaked away in "double quick time." On his departure, he was saluted with yells from the populace on the river side, who flung his hat into the water after him. During the two succeeding days, he was confined to his bed-room, in consequence of the injuries he received. As soon as he was able to leave London, he escaped as quickly and as quietly as possible. The report that Barclay & Perkins had suspended the hands employed in their establishment who were engaged in this affair, is not true. On the contrary, the men have been conciliated by the erasure of Haynau's name from the visitors' book.

FRANCE.—A funeral service was performed on Saturday, in the Church of St. Dominic of Bordeaux, for Louis Philippe. Up to the present the list contains 41 departments that have decided in favor of the revision of the constitution. It was believed that it would be completed to 50 in the course of Saturday the 7th inst.

The President of the Republic entered into Caen at a quarter to seven o'clock the evening of the 6th. His reception was of the most flattering kind. A magnificent triumphal arch was erected for him to pass under at the Demi Lune, the spot where the three roads that lead respectively to Lisieux, Trouville, and Pont l'Eveque form a junction. The houses were decorated with banners and garlands of flowers, the streets were lined with troops, and an immense population greeted him with loud shouts of Vive Napoleon I! intermingled with cries of Vive la Republique!—few, however, and far between. The receptions and other ceremonies were nearly the same as on previous occasions. A splendid banquet has been given by the President at the Hotel de Ville to the corporation and the principal inhabitants of the place.

The papers have long and glowing accounts of the brilliant naval review of the President of France at Cherbourg. In addition to the royal yacht squadron, were four vessels from Portsmouth, with the British pennant. The President started from Cherbourg on the 8th inst., for Paris.

SPAIN.—An official dispatch from the Captain-General of Catalonia, announces the capture and death of the Centralista chief, Balarao, who for more than three months had kept in continual movement the whole of the troops of that province.

Two sailing ships, the brig Soberano and the General Laborde, are being fitted out in the port of Cadiz, which with two steamers that are hourly expected there, will convey the first division of the expedition recently organized for the Island of Cuba. Orders have been given for the departure of the regiment El Rey, and one or two squadrons of cavalry, which are to embark in the early part of the month.

HESSE CASSEL.—A constitutional conflict has arisen in Hesse Cassel. The new Chamber, which met about a fortnight ago, has proved as staunch as its predecessor.—It refused to vote the direct taxes in the way demanded by the notorious and unpopular Minister, Hasenpflug; and the result was that on the 2d inst. it was dissolved after a week's sitting, and a new Chamber is to be called within six months. The members separated with three cheers for the Constitution, and some persons in the gallery called for a curse for Hasenpflug. On the 5th a Ducal ordinance was published, intimating that both the outstanding and future direct and indirect taxes will be levied to meet the current expenses of the state, in order to provide against popular commotion. The army has been got in readiness for resistance.

AUSTRIA.—Intelligence has arrived from Vienna that the Austrian Cabinet rejects the Prussian proposal of a free conference of all the governments, in which to settle the mutual relations of the German States.

SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.—The continued rains have made any attempt to renew operations in the field impossible.

The accounts from Schleswig announce that martial law has been proclaimed in Husum against all persons concealing arms or holding communication with the Danish camp.

ROME.—One of the Roman Journals gives currency to a report that Lord Palmerston has addressed to the Court of the Vatican an energetic note, in which he cautions it against adopting violent measures towards Sardinia, and persevering in the system hitherto pursued by the Pope with regard to the government.

The Minister of Finance at Rome has published a notification of the issue of treasury bonds to the amount of 5,000,000 scudi for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the greater part of the paper currency.

The Roman Post Office now rigorously excludes such foreign newspapers as express opinions unfavorable to the Papal Court, or to any of the corrupt branches of administration.

IRELAND.—An interesting experiment has been tried in the county of Kerry, showing what immense good might be effected in Ireland by a body of liberal, or rather just proprietors. Lady Heady who has an estate in the Parish of Glenbough, acceded to the request of her tenants, and had their lands re-valued by an arbitrator in whom both parties had confidence. The result is that the farmers are determined to allow no poverty on the estate, and no poor rates; for they have come to the resolution of taking all the paupers chargeable to their division out of the workhouses, and of employing them as independent laborers on their farms.

31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, September 20. SENATE.—The bill to establish post roads in the United States, was taken up. Numerous amendments to these were made and the bill was passed.

The bill to extend the laws and judiciary system of the United States to California, was then considered, and having been amended was passed.

HOUSE.—In Committee of the Whole the Navy Appropriation bill was considered.

After a long debate the House refused to reduce the pay of officers, and also refused to incorporate thirteen officers of the late Texas navy into that of the United States.

Other amendments were acted on, when the committee rose and the House adj'd.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 21. SENATE.—The General Appropriation Bill was taken up and considered. \$20,000 was appropriated for the construction of reservoirs from which the Ohio river shall be supplied during the season of low water, in order to secure sufficient depth for navigation at all times.

After the consideration and adoption of numerous amendments of no special importance, and the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adj'd.

HOUSE.—The Navy Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee. It was agreed to abolish whipping in the Navy, "except in cases where courts martial are held and the sentence is not carried into effect until twenty-four hours after judgment." Also, an amendment that the liquor ration be abolished, and five cents commutation be allowed, was agreed to. The Committee rose at ten minutes past four and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, September 23. SENATE.—The resolution to purchase 10,000 copies of Kickey's edition of the Constitution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted calling for all correspondence relating to the Hungarian immigrants.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up, and the following sums appropriated: \$2,000 for extra clerks for Department of Interior; \$1000 to purchase laws and documents for the President's House; a similar amendment for the benefit of the Treasury Department; \$10,000 for medical aid for seamen on the Western waters; the same amount for the same purpose on the Pacific; \$22,500 for the purchase, from Little & Brown, of one thousand copies of John Adams' works; \$3000 for a Special Agent to Ecuador and Guatemala. It was agreed to abrogate the contract with the public Printer, and appropriate a large sum for the prompt execution of the future printing of this Congress.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, when the Senate adj'd.

HOUSE.—In Committee of the Whole, the Navy Appropriation bill was taken up. Several amendments of minor importance were adopted. One directing the Secretary of the Navy, in all future contracts for the service, all things being equal, to give preference to articles of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States. All other amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed, yeas 177, nays 48. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, September 24. SENATE.—The bill to pay the third instalment to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, was taken up and passed as it came from the House.

The Senate then took up the bill making temporary provision for the occupation and granting leases to workers in the gold mine districts of California. Several amendments were agreed to, and the Senate adj'd.

HOUSE.—The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to load and unload in ports of the United States provided similar privileges shall be extended to the vessels of this country in these Provinces, was passed.

A message was received from the President informing the House that the family and relatives of the late President design removing his remains to Kentucky. The message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Fortification Bill passed—106 to 65. The House took up the bill granting lands to the several States for the relief of the Indigent Insane. Pending the question the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25. SENATE.—The bills for the establishment of Collection Districts in California, to make temporary provision for the working of the mines, and for preserving order in the mining districts, were passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and several amendments adopted, after which the Senate adj'd.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill providing for four Commissioners to the army was passed with amendment.

The bill amending the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board American steamboats was also passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up and an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of a burying ground for Americans in the city of Mexico was adopted, and the House adj'd.

DR. SMITH, OF SACO.—CAPITAL TRIAL. We learn that at the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Alfred, Maine, the grand jury came in on Thursday morning last with a bill of indictment against Dr. James H. Smith for the wilful murder of Beranger Caswell, at Saco. The statute of Maine requiring that capital cases shall be tried before a full bench, the trial of Dr. Smith is assigned for the third Tuesday of January next, at the Supreme Court. Hon. Nathan Clifford is counsel for the respondent. Henry Tolman, Attorney General, for the state.—Portsmouth Journal.

BY THE MAILS.

A MARRIAGE AND AN ABANDONMENT ALL IN "ONE LITTLE WEEK!"—On Thursday last a man about 45 years of age, accompanied by a young lady, stopped at the National Hotel in this city, and wrote upon the journal of the hotel, "H. Moore and lady, Poughkeepsie." He represented himself as just married and appeared highly elated with his professed brief experience in wedded bliss. All went on smoothly enough until Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, when he informed her that he was going out to do some business and would be back soon. On his way out, he called in the bar-room, and borrowed from Mr. Lennel, the proprietor of the house, \$17 representing that he had a sum of money to pay at that time, and lacked \$17 of the amount, which he could not obtain until the banks opened. With this he left the house and his new wife, and though the most diligent search has been made, no trace of him has been found up to this time.

His companion we should judge to be an over-confiding and much abused young woman. She gives the following account of this eventful week of her life, in which brief space of time is crowded a new acquaintance, a marriage and an abandonment, far away from her relatives, with no friends to advise and no means either to pay her bill at the hotel, or return to her afflicted family.

She states that on her way from Sheboygan to Hudson, in company with her father and mother, who had formerly resided in Hudson, and who were now returning there, preferring it to their new Western home.—When a little East of Buffalo, on board the canal boat Horace Greeley, she made the acquaintance of this man. He at once poured into her ears the full tide of his love, told her of his wealth—that he resided in Poughkeepsie, where he had a splendid dwelling, and that he was worth \$80,000 or \$90,000 which he had accumulated in his operations as a drover.

Whether these representations of his wealth, or the "sweet nothings" he whispered to her of his love, were most instrumental, we will not pretend to say, but certain it is that before they reached Rochester he had ingratiated himself into her confidence to an unusual degree for so short an acquaintance, and when a little west of the city proposed to leave the boat with her, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting Geneva Falls, promising that he would overtake the boat again and rejoin the family. Her parents objected, but she went with him, and was married. The marriage (real or pretended) was performed by a clergyman at the house of Dr. Hall in Rochester. She says her family name is Payne.

We give the whole story as we get it.—The facts stated to have transpired at the National Hotel we know to be true—what she says we give for what it is worth. Allowing it to be true, it reveals great weakness and entitles her to little sympathy.—A purse was made up for her at the National, and she left on the cars last evening for Troy, where she expects to overtake her family.—Utica Observer.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The school of civil engineering will open in Brown University on the 1st of October.

The students for this course are not compelled to pursue it in connection with any other studies. They can pursue it alone, or with other studies, and such other as they prefer. They can remain at the college four years or four days, and when they leave can carry with them such testimonials of proficiency as their diligence and success and the result of their examinations shall entitle them to. They can encounter the "grim giants of Latin and Greek who stand at the gate of science," or they can avoid these monsters by passing at a side door which is guarded only by plain English. Very competent instruction has been engaged, the library and apparatus are very complete, and we know of no school where the study of civil engineering can be pursued with greater prospect of advantage.—Providence Journal.

PRESENTIMENT.—There is a singular circumstance connected with the death of Mrs. Charles Wellman, of this city. Five years ago, she predicted that in 1850 she would die. This belief she had ever since confidently maintained. About two months since, when in her usual health, she expressed some apprehension that she might have done wrong in marrying when she must so soon take a final leave of her husband. When her sister came to see her, during her last sickness, Mrs. Wellman reminded her of the prediction, and its approaching fulfillment. Her death, which took place night before last, was from the prevailing disease. She was only 14 years old when this strange presentiment impressed itself upon her mind.

Hannibal (Mo.) Union.

THE BLACK-WHITE NEGRO.—Our readers have heard of the negro man at Barnum's Museum, New York, who represents that he has found a weed, the juice of which will turn the blackest negro white. We saw the fellow last week, and he is really passing through the singular ordeal. But his story about the weed is all gammon.—The change is caused by disease of the skin, well known to the medical profession. There is in Prince George's county an aged negro man belonging to the estate of the late Thos. T. Somervell, Esq., who was once quite black, but is now nearly white.—Marlboro' (Md.) Gaz.

A REPENTING HUSBAND.—A Mr. Obadiah Williams appears over his own signature in an Onondaga paper in this foregoing manner:—

"Whereas, I might have been mistaken in advertising my wife Clara as having no 'cause or provocation' to leave my bed and board; and whereas she has returned unto the same, I hereby revoke all my former notice."

THE gross receipts of Jenny Lind's six concerts in New York cannot amount to less than \$150,000, of which sum she receives a clear half.

AN IMPORTER.—A man calling himself Robinson, and professing to be a member of the Society of Friends, has been at Worcester, Pawtucket, Providence, and probably other places, soliciting assistance from the members of that Society, not a few of whom appear to have suffered their benevolence to get the better part of their shrewdness, and the man in spurious drab and counterfeit broad brim has done quite a thriving business among the brethren. He applied yesterday to a Friend of wealth and well known liberality, and was just about adding an X to his saintly gains, when he went into the matter of his religious exercises, and very soon got beyond his depth. Being gently led along in his story, he told of sundry visits which he had made, and was soon wound up in such a complication of contradictory dates and false places, that our friend quietly folded up his ten dollar bill, and said to the adventurer, "thou art a liar." There was a directness about this which gave the adventurer a new lesson in the "plain language," and he went his way, probably to play again the game in which he has succeeded so often and failed once. He wears a dark coat of the most orthodox cut, a hat bearing a brim of exemplary breadth, and in all the "outer man" might challenge the scrutiny of the Yearly Meeting, but the "inner" does not stand investigation. We give him this as our "testimony," and if he will call at the office will furnish him with a copy of to-day's paper, to aid him in the next field of labor.

Providence Journal.

MRS. MILLER, whose secret flight from her home in Detroit and who was for some time supposed to have thrown herself over Niagara Falls, has returned to her mother. Her father has died since her departure.—She states that domestic difficulties drove her to the rash act of leaving her children and destroying herself, and that after shuddering on the brink of that awful gulf she changed her plan, and buried herself in a convent or nunnery near Baltimore. She positively denies having been in company with any man, but found her way to the monastery alone, which she left as pure as she entered it. At any rate, she is now with her mother, who has received her with open arms, and who writes to a friend in Virginia that her daughter's conduct has been most satisfactorily explained, and as free from guilt as she was when she first left her father's house. She has not seen any thing of Henry C. Baker since before she left Winchester last November. He left Winchester sometime before she did, with the intention of going to some foreign country, and since then she has known nothing of him. A singular story altogether certainly.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—On Friday afternoon a woman, name unknown, purchased at the depot of the Worcester Railroad, a ticket for one of the intermediate towns.—She subsequently went to the refreshment counter and drank a cup of tea, and then went into the ladies' room, where she was found towards evening in an insensible condition, her face swollen excessively. She was immediately conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and though skilful medical attendance was given to her, she remained senseless until her death, which took place about seven o'clock. A post mortem examination of the body was had on Saturday, and it was ascertained that her death was the result of poison.—Her age was about 25, and she was attired in a blue calico dress white spots, a slate colored hood, and dark shawl. There was nothing in her pockets by which to identify her. Her wallet contained about \$2 75 in money.

NEW INVENTIONS.—A Mr. Dayton claims to have invented "a Steam Pressure and Water Line Register," which when attached to a steam boiler, records on a fillet of paper, the number of pounds pressure of steam to the square inch of boiler surface, and the height or quantity of water in the boiler, by pencils, which are acted upon by the substances, that they are made to record the quantity of the registering apparatus, starts of itself and begins to record on the getting up of the steam, and stops when the steam is below a certain pressure. It is not in any way connected with the engine, and is entirely removed from the control of all persons except legal inspectors. The apparatus can be made to run any length of time.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A laborer employed on Smith & Cleary's section of the railroad, in this town, was killed on Thursday of last week. It appears that he had been in the habit of seating himself near a number of powder kegs whenever the signal was given to blast, and on this occasion he took his usual position, very near a keg partly filled with powder, which was open. The blasts went off, and a piece of fuse was thrown directly into the open keg, which exploded, and tore the unfortunate man literally to pieces, killing him instantly, and scattering his charred remains about the ground.—Poughkeepsie Journal.

INVASION OF CUBA.—It is rumored that another attempt upon Cuba is projected, and under the same leadership. We cannot believe that men will be found weak enough, after the result of the first expedition, to risk their money or their lives in a second, with such a man as General Lopez at the head of it. If they do so, they will have little sympathy and little claim for it. The Washington correspondent of the North American states that these rumors and speculations are entirely unfounded, so far as the Government is informed.

The Gold mines of Virginia are said to be yielding well. The Richmond Times says it saw a few days ago at the counting rooms of one of the proprietors, 38 gold bars, valued at \$8800, the produce of the Booker mine for the last 60 days. The gold business in that region is represented to have created an active demand for labor.

FIVE missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church sailed from Boston for California and Oregon last week. Two of them go out to establish schools.

A PARISIAN IDEA.—Among the many buildings and improvements now in progress in Philadelphia, the elegant edifice on the west side of Fifth street, south of Walnut, is attracting much attention. We learn that this improvement introduces in this city what, we believe, is common, and found very convenient, in most European cities, and, no doubt, will be found convenient here.

The building referred to will contain on the first and second stories, each, six good sized rooms for lawyers offices—well aired and lighted, with fire-proof closets and other accommodations; substantial brick partition walls, and whatever conduces to comfort and health, by adequate warmth, circulation of air, and other desirable arrangements.

But it is in the third and fourth stories that the improvement will be introduced which we consider novel. In these are to be twelve rooms fitted with accommodations for the plain, yet comfortable, and economical residence of single persons.

Here, with very little expense or trouble, the occupants of the offices can lodge, that is, sleep and breakfast—going elsewhere for a lunch or dinner, as each one may like. Bed and breakfast they can have in their room for very moderate pay.

There will be no kitchen in the edifice, for cooking, but with a tea kettle for boiling water, the baker and the milkman to call, the breakfast most usual in our city with professional men, can always be had, without obliging the lodger to put himself to any trouble, and but little expense, for it.

A porter and one female attendant to keep all the rooms in order, will complete the establishment. Each lodger will furnish his own furniture; and if the rent be moderate, the mode of living must be independent, cheap, and conducive to quiet habits. The idea is one that will be very likely to take with a good many of the bachelor lawyers and doctors of Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

JENNY LIND'S DEPARTURE.—In anticipation of the departure of Jenny Lind and her suite for Boston, the crowd began to collect about Pier No. 4 North River, where the *Empire State* was lying at an early hour. The carriage containing the party arrived about half past four, and the spectators pressed around it in such numbers, that it was with great difficulty that a way could be made for Mlle. Lind to enter the boat. Once on board, she judged it best to keep out of sight, and therefore retired to her state-room, where she remained until the hour of departure. As the boat passed out of the dock, crowded with passengers, she came upon the hurricane deck, and in answer to the cheers of the crowd, which had by this time increased to several thousand, waved a handkerchief repeatedly. At this moment the *Crescent City*, lying near, discharged a gun, as a complimentary salute. The throng of spectators added nine hearty cheers, and Jenny again waved a grateful good bye. The *Empire State* passed the stream—rounded Castle Garden, the scene of the Nightingale's triumphs—disappeared behind the masts along the East River piers—and Jenny was off for Boston, there to charm the staid Puritans into wilder extravagance and more exalted enthusiasm than that for which they have lately so gravely rebuked us New-Yorkers.

N. Y. Tribune, Thursday.

FATHER STRAIN.—This gentleman manages to keep himself in hot water nearly all the time. We understand that he was arrested in Northampton, on Tuesday, on a charge of perjury. He deposed before Justice Wells, under oath, that a certain man and woman in that region, who were living together as husband and wife, were living thus unlawfully. The were consequently arrested, and brought before the same Justice. At their examination, the records of their marriage were produced, and found to have been written by Father Strain's own hand. They were of course dismissed, when they turned the tables, and had the reverend gentleman arrested for perjury.—After some difficulty, he obtained bail in the sum of \$800 to answer to the charge of perjury before the next Common Pleas Court at Northampton. He waived an examination before Justice Conkey when arraigned. He has also been proceeded against by the parties interested in the affair for damages for malicious prosecution.—The damages are laid in the writ at \$6,000 and his property has been attached to secure the plaintiffs in the result of a verdict.—Springfield Republican.

ANOTHER ROMANTIC ADVENTURER.—In the city papers, a few days since, there was an account of a young girl coming from the country dressed in boy's clothes, for the avowed purpose of working a passage on shipboard to Europe. Another case of the kind has just occurred, and unless some legal step is put to the business, romantic young girls having a penchant for "going abroad" will become "all the go."

In the instance now under notice, a good-looking girl, of about 16 years of age, giving her name as Margaret Smith, came from Providence yesterday morning, dressed in disguise, and during the day visited several ships at the wharves for the purpose of getting a voyage to England; but failing in her object she returned to the Providence depot and took lodgings in the cars. Her movements were observed by a watchman, however, and she was subsequently removed to a Watch House. She will probably be detained till more can be learned concerning her.—Bost. Transcript.

A MISERLY old lady, during the revolution, kept a tavern. One day a famished soldier called on her for something to eat. Some bones, that had been pretty well picked were placed before him. After finishing his dinner a little son of the landlady, noticing that he found it difficult to make out much of a dinner, put some money in his hand as he stepped out of the door.—When his mother came in he asked her how much it was worth to pick those old bones. "A shilling, my dear," said the old lady, expecting to receive the money. "I thought so," replied the boy, "and I gave the old soldier a shilling for doing it."

V. B. PALMER the American Newspaper Agent, is Agent, for this paper, and authorized to take ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at—Boston, Seallay's Building, Court street; New York, Tribune buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. cor. Third & Chestnut streets; Baltimore, S. W. cor. North and Fayette.

THE NEWS, that has reached us during the past week from California, is of a painful nature, and as led to serious apprehension lest anarchy and violence should prevail in all the settlements. Years have long been entertained that there would ultimately be a collision between the "landholders" and the "squatters," though we believe no one looked for so sudden an outbreak, or such violent expressions of feeling.

The question at issue is an exceedingly knotty one, and one likely to prove a serious obstacle to the full development of the country's resources; while the tenure of the land is so questionable, no one will erect buildings of a permanent character, nor make arrangements to remain long in the State than is absolutely necessary to procure a sufficient quantity of gold for their wants, or to become disgusted with their ill-luck at mining.

The landholders have made general complaint that the squatters are overrunning and appropriating their lands, which they hold by grants from Capt. Sutter, who claims under his New Helvetia Spanish grant. The tract under immediate dispute lies in and around Sacramento City, and has been very generally appropriated by the squatters, who have been repeatedly warned off, and against whom decisions have been obtained in their courts, and a writ of restitution issued. The officer, in his attempts to execute the writ, was met and repulsed by an armed body of squatters.

In the melee that followed, the Mayor and Assessor of Sacramento City, together with two leaders of the squatters, and a number of others, were killed or wounded. The last report states that the squatters had assembled to the number of seven or eight hundred, but were held in check by a larger number of law and order. The report that the city had been burnt was not credited, as it was almost impossible to get the news to San Francisco in season for the steamer.

The squatters deny the landholders all right to the land, asserting that it is Government property, and must, until Congress claims it, remain open to all. These same squatters are resolute men and they are met by men equally resolute who seem determined to maintain their claims or yield their lives, and who are well supported by all anxious for law and order. What the result will be it is impossible to foresee, though enough is known of the character of the contending parties to arouse serious fears lest blood should be freely shed. It is Greek meeting Greek, and the conflict must necessarily be desperate.

We now see the importance of having the Government of California well organized; the Supreme Court of the United States immediately established, and a proper force at hand to sustain all its decisions. The Courts now appealed to by the inhabitants are of their own making, and are listened to so long as their decisions are in accordance with their expectations; but when these are adverse to their interests, arms are appealed to, the Mayor shot, and the city threatened with fire and sword.

This is a blot on the history of California that cannot be erased, and one that will do more to check its growth than any other affliction that could befall it. Gold may be temptingly displayed, and to be had for the gathering from the surface, yet emigration will not tend to a shore where life and property are not respected.

Dr. CHARLES COFFMAN of Rockland, Me., is to be tried shortly for manslaughter. It is charged that the Doctor prescribed and intended to administer an article of medicine deemed suitable and proper, and at the request of his patient, but by accident gave a different article, and death ensued in a few hours—the Doctor discovering his mistake too late. The case is somewhat similar to that of Terence Wakefield, jr., apothecary in Boston, who has been on trial in that city, for doing up corrosive sublimate by mistake, by which Mr. Hall, the patient, came to his death.

ADULTERATED DRUGS.—The N. York Post, has an article giving some account of the adulteration of medicines in England—debasement of the oxide of zinc with Dutch lead, nitrate of silver with saltpetre, balsam of copaiba with castor oil, &c. &c. A correspondent of the Post complains, with some bitterness, that adulterated drugs are very common in this country, manufactured here, now that the custom-house regulations have checked their importation from abroad. The Editor says:

"It does not appear, therefore, that we have gained any thing by the law which was meant to prevent the importation of adulterated drugs—except that it has transplanted the manufacture of spurious drugs to the shores of our continent. The Americans are great devourers of medicines; no people have the appetite for drugs to the same degree; nowhere are such insatiable cholerae eaters, swillers of Glaubers salts, consumers of quinine, bolsters of boluses and pills; and generally, they no more think of waiting for the prescription of a physician, than a cannibal for the ceremony of saying grace before falling too. These people must have their usual supply, and the same dirty mixtures, for which they were formerly indebted to foreigners, are now furnished them here."

THE BILL which passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday for the better security of the lives of passengers on board American steamers, requires that every steamboat be well supplied with life boats—prescribes the number of passengers according to the dimensions of the boat—requires a life-preserver for each passenger, to be furnished by the boat owners, and to be always in readiness for use; and provides that no combustible materials be carried as freight, that the boilers be examined once in six months, &c., the act to take effect 1st of April next.

Mr. IRA CLARK, a respectable resident of Orange, was yesterday morning found in the woods, near his residence, about three miles west of the Centre, having his throat cut from ear to ear. A razor was found loosely grasped by one of the hands of the deceased, but it is supposed that it was placed there by the person who committed the deed, as the body had evidently been moved for a considerable distance, and marks of blood were traced along the path. A jury of inquest were summoned, and a verdict rendered, that "the deceased came to his death by some cause yet unknown." It was the opinion of Dr. Beardsley, of Birmingham, who was in attendance, that it would have been impossible for the man to have inflicted the wound himself, and afterwards walk from the place of his transaction to where the body was found. Mr. Clark was about 57 years of age—had always been considered a respectable citizen, and we believe has left a wife and family to mourn his melancholy end.

From all we can learn, Mr. Clark has had for a long time past, much domestic difficulty to harass him, having lived most unpleasantly with his wife, who has been in the habit of keeping company with a worthless fellow by the name of Bowen, whom Clark, aided by the town authorities, had tried in vain to get rid of. But the woman determined to harbor him, in spite of her husband's entreaties; and both she and Bowen, but a short time previous to the murder, made an attempt to get the afflicted husband into the Insane Retreat at Hartford, in which attempt they failed, and it is supposed, irritated by disappointment, they conceived and executed a plan, which has resulted in the horrible death of Clark. Many of these facts have been known to the neighbors for some time, and were fully substantiated before the Coroner's Jury.

Bowen, we believe, was the first to discover the body of Clark, who he said, had committed suicide—but finding that suspicion was resting upon him, he at once fled, and it is thought has left the State.

P. S.—We learn from Mr. Deputy Sheriff Carr, who yesterday visited the scene of the tragedy, that there is every reason to believe that the deceased came to his death by his own hands. Bowen, who was suspected of being concerned in the act, was yesterday arrested, and upon being examined, nothing was elicited implicating him in the least degree.

The deceased had been very melancholy for a number of days, and at times given to intoxicating drink, and from these and other circumstances, it is thought he may have made way with himself, as a summary process of escaping the troubles by which he was surrounded.

A full investigation of the melancholy affair will be made, when all doubts as to the cause of the death will probably be removed.—N. H. Journal 20th.

CURIOUS NOTE OF HAND.—An English paper relates the following circumstances as having happened some time ago in Kilkenny:

"A tailor, who was married to a very sickly woman, got enamored of a young girl who lived in his neighborhood, and on certain conditions he agreed to give her promise, in writing to marry her immediately on the demise of his wife; in consequence of which Mr. Snip passed the following curious note of hand:

"In two days after the demise of my present wife, I promise to marry Miss Moran or order, value received, under fifty pounds sterling. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of May, &c., I. Sullivan." Shortly after Miss Moran received the above note she died, leaving it endorsed to a female friend, who also chanced to take a fever, and died before the tailor's wife; however, on her sick bed, she also endorsed the note, and gave it to a cousin, whom the tailor absolutely married, agreeably to the endorsement, in two days after the death of his wife, and it is said the tailor and his wife are now living happily in the city of Kilkenny."

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—Some doubt has been expressed as to the durability and strength of the material employed in the construction of the Washington Monument. This marble, the board of managers report, has been tested by a powerful hydrostatic press, and the average of eight different blocks showed that the crushing force of the marble exceeds ten thousand pounds, equal in strength to the granites, and capable of sustaining a weight four times as great as the monument.

IT WAS STATED at the last monthly meeting of the American Tract Society, that the Russian government has accepted the proposition of the Tract friends to supply the army, navy, and military hospitals with 150,000 tracts. The committee resolved to remit \$1000 to St. Petersburg in aid of the plan.

MISERABLE BUSINESS.—The Boston Times says Ephraim Littlefield, the detector of the Parkman murder, and principal witness, is to travel about the country with a model of the Medical College and other matters connected with the tragedy. The notoriety which Littlefield has obtained in consequence of his connection with the Webster trial, seems to have completely spoiled him for a decent man. He made a foolish exhibition of himself some weeks since, at Manchester, during the Wentworth examination.

A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Zachariah Green, of Hempstead, Long Island, was present in the Fifteenth street church, New York, last Sabbath; he is ninety years of age, and after the sermon by the pastor, he made a few pertinent remarks and pronounced a benediction. Few ministers attain this patriarchal age.

THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD says Mr. John H. Page of that town has this season gathered a peck of remarkably large and good looking pears from a mountain ash tree, which he set out but three years ago. The fruit is what is known as the winter variety of pears.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A German, whose name we could not learn, met with a most horrible death, on Saturday evening, at Milford, Ohio. He was employed in Mr. Kugler's distillery, and neglecting to turn off the flow of hot water running into one of the vats, he went to the distillery about nine o'clock, and while leaning over the edge of the vat, he slipped and was precipitated head foremost into the hot water. By his own exertions, he released himself, but not until his whole body had become blistered. Burning with pain, he started with full speed to the Miami, and dashed himself into the cold water. His wild and inhuman cries soon brought assistance, and he was taken from the water to his place of residence, where he expired in a few hours.—Cincinnati Commercial 18th.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—Letters from the Boundary Commission have been received, dated Indianapolis, Sept. 4. A part of the expedition had proceeded to the interior, and the rest were preparing to follow. The next halting place was to be within about fifty miles of Victoria, where it would be necessary to stop long enough to shoe the mules. A dinner was given to the members of the Commission by the citizens of Indianapolis, which compliment was reciprocated by the Commission. All the young men from Rhode Island were well.

A CHANCE.—A few miles from this village, is a fine and well appointed place, near the entrance to which, a sign in large letters, informs the world that "This place is for sale." We would recommend the young lady, thus unceremoniously alluded to, to call and take possession.—Whether *Sal* is a daughter of the owner of the place, and this sign is held out as an inducement for stray young gentlemen in search of wives, we cannot say, but it looks suspicious.—Roslyn (L. I.) Pfr.

It is said Mrs. Connor, who some years ago laid claim to the immense property of Gen. Van Ness, of Washington city, on the alleged ground of her being his widow, has recently come into the possession of about \$500,000, left to her by a distant relative in New Orleans.

Some of the orchards in this town and vicinity have suffered not a little this season from the ravages of insects. They have nearly stripped the leaves from some apple trees our attention has been called to, and as a consequence the fruit has a stunted appearance. Apples are to be seen hanging in clusters like grapes, and not much larger.—Sandwich Observer.

LAST WEEK a cancerous tumor weighing four pounds was removed from the breast of Mrs. Harris, in Chelsea. There were five or six of our most skillful physicians present. The lady was under the influence of chloroform.—Pioneer.

THE COURIER & ENQUIRER, already one of the largest sheets in the country, has been enlarged by a liberal addition to its breadth and length. It is now the largest daily sheet in America, and among the largest in the world.

FOR BETTER OR WORSE.—The Meredith Bridge (N. H.) Democrat states that a young gentleman and young lady at Centre Harbor, not many days since, requested Squire Thompson of that place, to unite them in marriage, with which desire he forthwith complied—one of them, it is said, agreeing to pay him five dollars for the service, and the other promising an additional compensation of a bushel of beans. The parties now say they preferred their request for marriage merely in fun. But the Squire informs them that they are tied fast, and can not back out—the marriage having been legally recorded on the town books, as a veritable contract!—There is no help for them—though they refuse to live together. Many an affair undertaken in joke ends in earnest.

AS MRS. SAMUEL TUTTLE, Jr. of Perry, Me. was riding with her little child in a covered buggy across the bridge at Little River, the horse suddenly backed off, giving Mrs. T. just time to leap, without being able to secure the child. The horse turned a complete somersault and was killed; and, almost miraculously, the child was found in a corner of the carriage cover, under the seat-cushion, unhurt.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUD.—An investigation is going on at the custom-house, of certain alleged attempts to adulterate brandy while in the public store. It is said that a merchant of this city, after importing brandy, as pale, has changed it to dark, by mingling certain ingredients with it while under the custom-house lock.

A MAN in New York State having carried off another man's wife, the husband had him arrested, indicted, and convicted, of petit-larceny, for taking his wife's clothes. It should have been for *petit-coat* larceny.

THE FALLING IN OF THE ALBION MINES. We have received from Mr. Norton, American Consul at Picton, Nova Scotia, the particulars of the disaster at the coal mines near that place. It appears that, for several days previous to the occurrence, the workmen had observed symptoms of weakness in some portions of the roof, indicated by the falling off of flakes of coal from the top of the workings. Precautions were immediately resorted to by the superintendent, and large props were employed to support the roof in such places as any suspicions were attached to; but these precautions proved unavailing. Early on the morning of the 10th inst., when all the workmen fortunately were at breakfast above ground, a large portion of the roof fell and completely choked up the workings, burying beneath it all the workmen's tools, and the railway laid down from the various boards to the shafts. The extent of the workings thus destroyed is about thirteen acres. Those portions of the mine not fallen in will, for a while, have to be abandoned, in consequence of the dangerous accumulation of fire-damp in the vicinity of the portions destroyed.

A SILVER FLAGON TO THE HAYNAU MON.—We see it stated on good authority, that a superb silver flagon is to be presented by the Mechanics, and Brewers of this city to the workmen of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins' Brewery in London, in commemoration, as our authority says, "for their heroic conduct in chastising the Butcher Haynau." The flagon is to be of large size, embossed with a view of the chastisement on one side, and with a suitable inscription on the other.—N. Y. Express.

THE UNIVERSALISTS held a National Convention at Buffalo last week. Rev. Mr. Balch, of New York, preached the occasion sermon, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, in behalf of a College, which the denomination propose to establish, with an endowment of \$100,000—\$90,000 of which the Advertiser understands are already subscribed.

WHO IS THE OWNER?—On Tuesday afternoon, while Mr. Valentine, of Harden's Express, left his chaise at the door of a house in Charlestown, for a few moments, three young men came up in a wagon, one of whom got out, and taking the cushions and mat from Mr. V.'s chaise, resumed his seat in the wagon, and the party drove off.—The loss was soon discovered by Mr. Valentine, who jumped into his chaise and pursued the rogues, who, finding that he was gaining on them, threw the cushions and mat from their wagon into the street. Mr. V. did not stop to recover the articles but pursued the rogues, until they suddenly turned a corner, and upset their wagon, throwing them into the street, and as soon as they were able they recovered themselves and leaving their team took to their heels. Mr. Valentine very coolly took charge of the horse and wagon, and taking it back to Charlestown, left it in the care of Ex-City Marshal Nichols, who will be pleased to wait upon any individual that may call for the same.—Boston Advertiser.

THE STEAMER NIAGARA, from Europe, arrived at New York yesterday morning, with three days later news, which is unimportant.

Brighton Market, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1850

At Market 1500 Beef Cattle, 1900 Steers; 19 pairs Working Oxen; 35 Cows and Calves; 6000 Sheep and Lambs; and 1100 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—Extra \$5; first quality \$4 75; second quality \$4; third quality \$4 \$1 50.
Steers.—yrs. \$7 a 9; 2 year old, \$12 a 18; 3 years old \$20 a 23.
Working Oxen.—\$65, 70, 75, 85 a \$100.
Cows and Calves.—\$11, 23, 25, 31, 36 a \$38.
Sheep and Lambs.—\$1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 a 3.—One extra lot of 15 sold for \$5 each.
Swine.—4 a 5c. At retail 4 a 5c. Old Hogs 4 15 a 44.

OAK HALL, BOSTON. Those wishing to purchase clothing, at wholesale or retail, should not fail to call on G. W. Simmons the proprietor of Oak Hall. He sells cheap, and furnishes excellent garments.

Married.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Mr. JAMES W. LYON, to Miss HARRIET F., only daughter of Mr. William H. Grandall, all of this town.

In Tiverton, on the 16th, by Rev. J. McKenzie, Mr. PARDON ALMY, of T., to Miss SARAH F. K. BORDEN, of Little Compton.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, Miss AGNES BLAUGHER STUART, daughter of the late Gilbert Stuart, Esq.

In this town, on Monday morning last, Mr. THOMAS G. LAWTON, aged 58 years.

In Portsmouth, on the 17th, JONATHAN DENNIS, a member of the Society of Friends, aged about 80 years.

In Providence, on the 20th, JOSEPH S. POTTER, aged 36 years; 22d, W. H. COLLINS, in the 30th year of his age; 25th, WELCHER A. MILLER, in the 71st year of his age.

On board the steamer Ohio, from Chagres, (of Cholesta) Mr. A. SPENCER, of East Greenwich.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport.

—ARRIVED.—

Sch'r Delaware, Harding, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Orator, Avery, fm New York; Betsey & Deborah, Taft, fm Fall River for Kennebec; John E. Smith, Greenfield, fm do for New London; Volta, Tutthill, fm do for New York; Archibald, Johnson, fm Pawtucket for Philadelphia; Oxford, Holloway, fm Providence for Baltimore; Belle Hill, fm do for Berlin, Mt. Vernon, Drinkwater, fm Lincolnville for New York; Hudson, Huffman, fm Bangor for do; Lady Clinton, Edwards, fm Philadelphia for Warren.

Sloops Orator, Avery, fm New York; Ann B. Holmes, Davis, fm Fall River for New York; Henry Gibbs, Gibbs, fm Hartford for Providence; Bolina, Mills, fm Roundout for Fall River; Kienzi, Durfee, fm Providence.

THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

Brigs Jane, McManis, fm Gonives for Boston; Marshal Shultz, McGady, fm Wareham for Philadelphia; Albano, Pitcher, fm do for do; Dunbar, Haws, fm Fall River for Boston; Catherine Rogers, Hubbard, fm Somerset for New York; Sch'r Arrow, Coleman, fm Charleston for Dighton; Tomah, Hume, fm Baltimore for Portland; Tyronne, Snow, fm Fall River for Philadelphia; Emerald, Lewis, fm Boston for do; Iowa, Wright, fm Fall River for do; George & Mary, Lord, fm Ellsworth for New York; Elizabeth, Harrington, fm Thomaston for Norfolk; Billow, Kinsley, fm New York for Windsor; Juno, Vezzie, fm Pawtucket for Bangor; Swallow, May, fm Hartford for Gardiner; George Engs, Dorr, fm Warwick; J. H. Richardson, fm New York for Boston.

Sch'r St. George, Murphy, fm Providence for Calais; Maine, Hamilton, fm Pawtucket for Bangor; Victory, Baker, fm New York for Yarmouth; J. C. Waldron, Littlefield, fm Block Island.

Sloop Old Fellow, Dyer, fm Orient; Exact, Gould, fm Hartford for Chatham.

MEMORANDA.

Brig John Balch, Melville, arr at Georgetown, S. C., the 15th, from this port.

The brig Algonquin, Smith, of and for Providence, from Ragged Island, with a cargo of Salt, was wrecked while beating out of Ragged Island Harbor, on the 24th of August, while in charge of a Pilot. She was stayed, the brig gathered stern way, and struck on the rocks. She immediately bilged. The vessel and cargo a total loss.

A schooner reported the N. Hassard, of this place, was in Cow Bay on the 25th, full of water.

Sch'r C. H. Hale, Gilkey, c'd at Bangor, 23d, for this port.

LAMPS.

B. H. TISDALE & SON, will open this day, the richest and most extensive assortment of PINE OIL, FLUID and OIL LAMPS, ever offered in Newport, among which are new and elegant patterns of Oil-Mole, Bronze, and Marble Centre Table, Mantle, and Side Lamps, with every variety of Portable, Hand, Ped, and Night Lamps,—all of which are offered for sale at exceedingly low prices.

Phosgene, Camphene, Pine Oil and Fluid, for sale as usual; also, Camphene Lamps, Fluid Taps, Tubes, Wicks, &c., at the very lowest prices, at 138 Thames street.

Sept. 28, 1850.

FURNITURE.

SEVERAL articles of Furniture, (nearly new) consisting of a Sofa, Lounge, 3 Tables, Chair, Bedsteads, Carpets, &c., &c., for sale. For particulars apply to

Sept. 28.

F. A. PRATT.

Late Additions to

JAMES HAMMOND'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

5890 Hyacinth, or the Contrast, Mrs. Grey. 1
5892 Stephanie Beaumais, the Duchess of Baden, a tale of the French Revolution of 1787, by Capt. Edward Ford. 1
5893 My Peninsular Medal, by an old Peninsular. 1
5894 Adelaide Lindsay, a novel, by Mrs. Marsh. 1
5895 Hunters Life, in the far interior of South Africa, with notices of Native Tribes, with illustrations, by R. Gordon Cumming, Esq. 2
5896 The Life of Jerry Land—the Swedish Nightingale, her genius, struggles and Triumphs, by C. G. Rosenberg. 1
5897 Three years in California, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. A., with illustrations. 1
5898 Holiday House, a series of Tales, by C. Sinclair. 1
5899 Ellen Parry, or trials of the Heart, by Olivia. 1

Sept. 28, 1850.

NEW GOODS

—OF THE VARIOUS KINDS FOR—
FALL & WINTER,
ARE RECEIVED, AT
James Hammond's.

Sept. 28.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE stockholders of this Bank, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, will be held at their Banking room on the first Monday in October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Also, that a Dividend of \$3 will be paid on and after the first Wednesday in October next, to such persons as by the books at the Bank are stockholders. By order of the Board.

C. D. HAMMETT, Cashier.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1850.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS

AND BROGANS.

PURCHASED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS WITH THE CASH.

THE STOCK embraces everything in the line, and it is unnecessary to add, what is conceded by all, that he can and does sell at Prices as low as the same quality of Goods can be obtained in the State.

The attention of FARMERS is asked to the large stock of Thick and double Kip Water proof Boots, just opened at the CHEAP CASH BOOT and SHOE STORE, No. 173 Thames street, corner of Market Square.

A large stock of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Rubbers, of every description, now opening at the above store.

Sept. 28, 1850.
N. B.—The subscriber is in want of a clerk in his store; one from 14 to 18 years old, who is honest and intelligent would give satisfaction.

GEORGE H. NORMAN.

NOTICE.

THE steambot *PERRY* will discontinue the afternoon trips between Newport and Providence, after this day, Sept. 28th. On Monday, 30th, will leave Newport at 6 o'clock, in the morning, and Providence at 12 o'clock, noon, until further notice.

Sept. 28, 1850.

Now is the time to get your COAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf formerly occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally with the best kind of Coal.

WM. G. PECKHAM.

Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.

N. B.—A good article of Richmond Coal, for Blacksmith's use, for sale as above.

Notice.

THE undersigned, Assignee of SANFORD BELL and CHARLES E. BELL, will pay a Dividend on all claims allowed by them, on and after TUESDAY, the first day of October next.

FILED: CLARKE, Assignee.

J. S. MUNRO.

Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.

TO LET,

And possession given immediately.

THE DWELLING HOUSE situated in Clarke street belonging to Charles B. King Esq. For terms apply to

P. P. REMINGTON.

September 21, 1850.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns, BAY STATE, MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION, BROWNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c., No. 195 Thames-st.

WM. BROWNELL.

September 14, 1850.

COAL! COAL!!

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of RED & WHITE ASH COAL, and for sale by

GEORGE BOWEN & CO.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use, CHARLES DEVENS, On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island.

May 23d.

Woolen Yarn.

BLUE MIXED, Dark Blue, Purple, Drab, Blue & Scarlet & White 2 & 4 thread, of a very superior manufacture, this day received by

F. LAWTON & BROS.

September 14.

BUTCHERS PROCKING, at

September 7 1850.

J. H. HAMMETT'S.

Bank Stock at Auction.

WILL be sold on Saturday, Oct. 13th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 116 Thames street, 12 SHARES in the Capital Stock of the MERCANTILE BANK.

Sept. 28.

YAYEY'S

CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope of suffering humanity which facts

Commissioner's & Administrator's NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

WILLIAM BRIGGS, late of Newport, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their several claims, and that we will meet at the store of John W. Davis & Son, on the second Saturdays of December, 1850, and January and February 1851, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of examining and deciding on the same.

PETER P. REMINGTON, } Comm'rs.
ISAAC BURDICK, }
JOHN W. DAVIS, }

Newport, Sept. 2, 1850.
All persons indebted to said ESTATE are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY MENZIES, Administratrix.

COMMISSIONER'S & ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

JOHN A. BARKER, late of Portsmouth, R. I., dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, against said estate, and that we will meet at the house of Peleg Sherman, in Middletown, on the last Saturdays in November and December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims.

BORDEN LAWTON, } Comm'rs.
PELEG SHERMAN, }
WM. B. HOWLAND, }

Portsmouth, Aug. 22, 1850.
The undersigned having been appointed Administrator on the above estate, has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law, he therefore requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to him, and all persons having claims to present them as soon as may be.

SAMUEL S. PECKHAM.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Sept. 16, 1850.

UPON the Report of the Commissioners heretofore by this Court appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

JOHN H. BARBER, late of Newport, Printer, dec., presented for reception,

The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held by the Judge of Probate, of Newport, at the Clerk's Office of said Court, in Newport, on Monday, the 14th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, for 3 successive weeks, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any, why said report should not be received and said commission closed.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, September 24, 1850.

P. P. REMINGTON, Administrator on the estate of THOMAS PEABODY, late of Newport, dec., presents his first account on said estate for allowance, upon said account, and upon the Report of the Commissioners heretofore by this Court appointed, to receive and examine the claims against the estate of said Thomas Peabody, presented to the Court for reception,

The same are referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held by the Judge of Probate of Newport, at the Clerk's Office of said Court, in Newport, on Monday the thirtieth day of September instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed, and why said Report should not be received, and said Commission closed.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, to be holden on the 26th day of Aug. A. D. 1850.

RESPECTFULLY represents the subscriber, that CHARLES HUNTER GREENWAY, of Liverpool, England, son of the subscriber, has no legal claim, he being a minor under fourteen years of age; that said Charles is entitled to a legacy of Fifty pounds Sterling, under and by virtue of the last will and Testament of his Grandfather, William Hunter, late of said Newport, dec.—Wherefore your petitioner prays this Hon. Court that Mr. James Breckhead, or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the property in Rhode Island, of said Charles, to receive and give proper discharges for said legacies according to law.

JOHN GREENWAY.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden August 26, 1850.

UPON the application of John Greenway, praying for reasons therein stated, for James Breckhead, or some other suitable person to be appointed Guardian of the property in Rhode Island, of Charles Hunter Greenway, a minor under the age of fourteen years, of Liverpool, England, son of the applicant,

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Clerk's Office, Newport, on MONDAY the 14th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and notice of the pendency of said application for said appointment is ordered to be given by publishing said application for six successive weeks, before said meeting of said Court, in the *Newport Mercury*, as the law directs.

A true copy—attest,
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Guardian's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate, Guardian to

CAPT. BENJAMIN R. C. WILSON, of South Kingstown, (now in parts unknown,)—and has qualified himself according to law. He therefore calls upon all persons having demands against said Wilson, to exhibit the same to him as soon as may be, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

GEORGE C. KNOWLES, Guardian.
South Kingstown, Sept. 20, 1850.

Assignees' Notice.

THE undersigned having this day received an assignment from

JOHN J. GREENMAN, of the town and county of Newport, Innkeeper, of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Greenman, to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all persons having claims against said Greenman, to present the same to them.

NATHAN HAMMETT, } Assignees.
FRANK HAMMETT, }

Newport, August 8, 1850.—6m.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Executor on the estate of

HANNAH ALBRO, late of Middletown, dec., and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment to him without delay, and also all persons who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as soon as may be.

ARNOLD ALBRO, Executor.
Middletown, Aug. 20, 1850.

T. W. WOOD, JR.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN

Office No. 132—Residence 105 Than St.



For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those complaints which are caused by an im-paired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the new system of U. S. ANCHOR VAGNETISM has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the new valuable medicinal discovery of the age.

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY, Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and incorporating the entire system of blood, and thus restoring the system to its normal state.

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Medical Institution of Yale College.

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THE Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI HESSE, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles & Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees \$68 50. Matriculation, \$5. Graduation \$15.

CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.

New Haven, July 27, 1850.—4w.

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JUST RECEIVED AT THE

OREGON CLOTHING STORE

A Large and Extensive assortment of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Call and see for yourselves at the

OREGON CLOTHING STORE

Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.

THE LATEST FASHIONS

From New York.

MIL'ENARY

Fancy Goods &c. &c.

MRS. A. SHERMAN, respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and its vicinity, that she has just returned from New York, with the Summer Fashions, and a large and beautiful assortment of BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., which she is selling on the most reasonable terms, at

261 THAMES STREET.

BONNETS, of every kind, made to order, and finished in the best manner. Call and see. Newport, June 1, 1850.

BRASS FOUNDER,

AND

COPPER SMITH.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the

line of his business, and on the most

reasonable terms, kept in the Foundry.

Such line of work as may be ordered, will be executed in the most

expeditious manner. He has and constantly on hand, repaired in the

most perfect manner, a great variety of

sorts of machinery, and is prepared to execute orders in the

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Littell's Living Age.

E. LITTELL & CO.,

CORNER OF TREMONT & BROMFIELD STS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's

Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was

favorably received by the public for twenty years)

but as it is twice as large, and appears so often,

the editor not only gives spirit and freshness to

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scope and gathering a greater and more attractive

variety, is able so to increase the solid and

substantial part of his literary, historical, and

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the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, and other Reviews; and *Blackwood's* noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political

Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and

Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling *Examiner*, the judicious *Athenaeum*, the busy and industrious *Literary Gazette*, the sensible and comprehensive *Britannia*, the sober and

respectable *Christian Observer*; these are inter-mixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the *United Service*, and with the best articles of the *University*, *New Monthly*, *Fraser's*, *Tait's*, *Atkinson's*, *Hood's*, and *Sporting Magazines*, and *Chambers's* admirable *Journal*. He does not

consider it beneath his dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from *Punch*; and, when he thinks it is good enough, makes use of the thunder of *The Times*.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections as Merchants, Travelers, and Politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this is not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, afford favorite matter for his selections; and, in general, the editor systematically and very fully acquaints his readers with the great department of Foreign Affairs, without neglecting his own.

While the Living Age is desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure,—it will be found to be equally attractive and useful to their wives and children. It is indispensable to every well informed family. It is *indispensable*, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

By "winnowing the wheat from the chaff," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, History, and more solid matter, a work is produced well calculated for universal popularity, and to raise the standard of public taste.

This excellent work is published every Saturday, by E. LITTELL & CO., Boston, who supply orders by mail from all parts of the country.—Remit any sum to them and they will send the work to that amount. Each number makes a handsome pamphlet of 84 pages, double col., set Price, 12 cts.—or by the year, Six Dollars.—We add to our own recommendation, what our readers will value infinitely more, a letter from the late Ex-President, J. Q. Adams.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1845.

Or all the Periodical Journals devoted to Literature and Science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language